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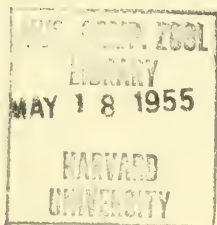
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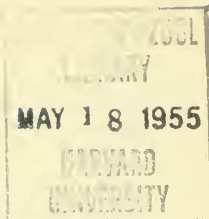


25-5677

A New Bat (Genus *Pipistrellus*)
from Northeastern México

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Rollin H. Baker



The eastern pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus subflavus* (Cuvier) in the western part of its range, occurs along the Río Grande and its tributaries as far west as northern Coahuila and Val Verde County, Texas. Specimens from those places represent a heretofore undescribed subspecies which may be named and described as follows:

Pipistrellus subflavus clarus new subspecies

Type.—Female, adult, skin and skull; No. 48270, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist.; 2 mi. W Jiménez, el. 850 ft., Coahuila; 19 June 1952; obtained by Rollin H. Baker, original No. 2062.

Range.—Known from northern Coahuila and adjacent parts of southwestern Texas.

Diagnosis.—Size large (see measurements); upper parts pale, near (c) Cinnamon-Buff (capitalized color term after Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C., 1912); skull large; zygomata expanded laterally.

Comparisons.—Compared with *Pipistrellus subflavus subflavus* (specimens from Marshall Hall in Maryland, Raleigh in North Carolina, and Barber County in Kansas) *P. s. clarus* is paler, of approximately equal size, and has the zygomata slightly more expanded laterally. From *Pipistrellus subflavus veracruzis* (Ward), specimens from 4 km. E Las Vigas, el. 8500 ft., Veracruz, *P. s. clarus* differs in being larger, paler, and in having a larger skull.

Remarks.—*Pipistrellus subflavus clarus* is the palest subspecies of the eastern pipistrelle. Of the specimens assigned to *clarus* (all taken in May and June), only two are sufficiently dark to compare favorably with examples of typical *subflavus*. A specimen (KU 60296) assigned to *P. s. subflavus* from Rancho Pano Ayuctle, el. 300 ft., 6 mi. N Gómez Farías, Tamaulipas, is much darker than *clarus*. A specimen recorded from Devils River, Texas, by V. Bailey (N. Amer. Fauna, 25:211, October 24, 1905) has not been examined by me but presumably is *P. s. clarus*.

Pipistrellus subflavus clarus was taken along the Río San Diego and the Río Sabinas, both tributaries of the Río Grande, where park-like stands of pecan, cypress, willow and other trees bordered these streams. The species was not found at stock ponds or along stream courses in adjacent places where such trees were absent. Funds

for financing field work were made available by the Kansas University Endowment Association and the National Science Foundation.

Measurements.—Measurements of the holotype and average and extreme measurements of 5 adult females from the type locality, including the holotype, are, respectively, as follows: Total length, 85, 88.0 (85-92); length of tail vertebrae, 43, 40.8 (36-45); length of hind foot, 9, 9.4 (8.5-11); height of ear from notch, 12, 12.6 (12-13); length of forearm, 33.8, 33.4 (32.9-33.8); length of tibia, 14.8, 14.6 (14.5-14.8); greatest length of skull, 13.3, 13.1 (12.7-13.3); condylobasal length, 12.6, 12.4 (12.1-12.6); breadth of braincase, 7.0, 6.8 (6.7-7.0); zygomatic breadth, 8.1, 8.0 (7.8-8.2); mastoid breadth, 7.1, 6.9 (6.5-7.1); length maxillary tooth-row, 4.5, 4.5 (4.4-4.6).

Specimens examined.—Those from Texas are in the collection of the United States National Museum, and those from Coahuila are in University of Kansas Museum of Natural History. Total, 21. TEXAS: Comstock, 1; Del Rio, 2. COAHUILA: 2 mi. W Jiménez, 850 ft., 15; 2 mi. S and 3 mi. E San Juan de Sabinas, 1160 ft., 3.

Transmitted August 23, 1954.

